Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1801. [No. 52.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

in hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
February 5. *Auctioneer.*

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in bls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 5. *Auctioneers.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

A Farm for Sale.

I will sell the Farm on which I reside, situate in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, 25 miles from the cities of Washington and Alexandria, and containing about 1000 acres. Of this tract between five and six hundred acres are cleared, and the remainder in excellent timber. A never-failing stream runs through the centre of the tract. There are thirty acres of best Timothy Meadow, in complete order, and ten acres of mowable clover. There are 300 bearing Apple Trees of excellent quality for cyder, and 200 young grafted trees of the best kinds of table fruit. There has also been lately planted an orchard of about 1200 Peach Trees. The whole tract, wood-land and cleared, is inclosed by new and substantial fences, and divided into convenient fields. The soil is peculiarly adapted to grass.—The dwelling house and offices are new, spacious, well built, convenient and completely finished. A Garden of two acres, containing the most valuable fruits and plants, and a spacious yard, are inclosed in a durable manner. There are good stables and carriage house, with every necessary house for labourers; the latter with brick or stone chimnies. There is an old Barn of the common kind, but the greater part of the materials to build a new barn on the most approved Pennsylvania plan, and all the materials to build a large stone Dairy are collected. The buildings already erected have cost more than eight thousand dollars. There is a good spring convenient to the dwelling house, and a well in the kitchen yard. There are eighty acres of growing wheat, fifty of which in fallow land prepared in the best manner, and all promising a large crop; and forty acres of Rye.

Two-thirds of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance secured by mortgage of the premises.

The purchaser may also be accommodated with personal property to the amount of 8000 dollars.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.
February 9. 1aw

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

(Mr. Bayard's Speech concluded.)

This law, so renowned for the wisdom of its institutions, the parent of the trial by jury, that palladium of civil and political rights, is now treated as an enemy of our freedom.

But, sir, I am not surprised at the clamor which has been raised upon this subject. To me there is no mystery in the opposition. *It is not that the common law* has lost *its ancient virtues, or its character, but that a party are unwilling that the general government should be clothed in its armor.* Is not the common law at this moment the law of the states? Is it not administered daily in the state courts, and cherished as the best treasure of the country. The question is not whether the common law exists among us, but whether it belongs to the courts of the United States, as well as to those of the states.—We have been pressed with the question, at what period of time we assumed the common law, and under what modifications? This question I shall answer freely, because I am sensible of no embarrassment on the subject. I say, sir, that we take the common law at the epoch of the ratification of the constitution as it was modified by the laws of the respective states. It is no objection that in such case the law will not be uniform. It is not uniform in the country from which we borrow it. It is varied by partial statues and by usages and customs. But if we give up the common law, shall we have a uniform law of the United States. The only consequence will be that the common law under all the state modifications will be administered in the state courts, and not in the courts of the United States.

Give me leave, sir, to ask a question, which I address to the most serious consideration of the committee: If the common law does not prevail in the courts of the United States, by what law are the judges governed? They have express jurisdiction in a great number of cases civil as well as criminal. In such cases, in which the state courts are governed by the common law, the judges of the United States courts are without law.

It must follow then that the discretion of the judge is the only principle which restrains him. Is such the doctrine of the advocates of freedom? I have been always taught and accustomed to believe that without law there was no liberty. And I have always lamented that the necessity of human things left so much, in all cases, to the descretion of the court. I could wish to see our lives and properties depend more upon settled rule, and less upon fluctuating will.

"The discretion of the judge," said a great man, "is the law of tyrants—it is always uncertain; it depends upon constitution, temper and passion; in the best, it is oftentimes caprice: in the worst, it is every vice, weakness and folly, to which human nature is liable." I give the sentiment as it occurs to my recollection; perhaps I am not correct as to the language.

I know that some have gone so far as to admit that where the courts have cognizance, the common law is adopted. This in my opinon, abandons the main ground of argument.

If the cognizance of the courts attracts the rules of the common law, with equal reason may it be said the establishment of the constitution attracted the jurisdiction of the common law.

Where the courts have cognizance, the powers of the common law are not expressly delegated, but admitted by necessary implication; and I contend that by an implication of the same nature, the establishment of a government conferred upon its courts the ordinary jurisdictions of the common law, suited to the nature of the government. I do not mean to go beyond the position, that the establishment of a government by necessary implication, gives a right to punish all offences immediately injurious to that government, and having a right to punish such offences, the courts assume the jurisdiction and the rules of proceeding at common law. We are asked, sir, how we got the common law. I answer, in the same manner the states got it. Our ancestors, when they colonized the country, brought it with them from England. They took no more, however than what suited the colonies. What part did or did not extend to the country, was left to the judiciary to settle as cases arose. So I say that no more of the common law applies to the federal government than what is necessary to its wants and agreeable to its nature but how much that is, experience alone can point out, and the courts alone ascertain.

If it is possible for gentlemen to depopularize the common law, I shall not doubt of their success, were they to attempt to cry down religion and morality. The design in exploding it is to me as evident as the light of heaven. It is a part of that system so long and so unremittingly pursued, which has for its object the reduction of the powers of the general government. This government has no power which is not occasionally questioned & denied. The design is to exalt the state governments and to debase the general government. I should rather say to exalt the government of Virginia, at the expence of the federal compact. This scheme, so deeply planned and so long concealed, will soon be unvieled, and the citizens of these states will discover that the cant about republicanism and the cry of aristocracy, have been only a clock of state an individual ambition. As the representative of a small state, I have been the more sensible of the stake we have in the general government—a government republican in its nature, and guaranteeing a republican form of government to each of the states.

I have labored to support the full energies and powers of this government, but I never sought to taint its institutions with a monarcical principle.

I now see sir, an attempt made to wither the very sinew of the government, to strip it of every muscle and nerve, and to reduce it to a mere skeleton. The attempt I hope in God will not succeed. I am ready to declare, with an eloquent speaker on the other side of the water, that the common law "is the charter of our existence, the banner under which we should

rally—it is the flag which we ſhould nail to the maſt of the conſtitution, and go down with the veſſel rather than ſtrike it."

Gentlemen have affected to ſay that it is a novel doctrine, that the common law is the law of the United States. I mean to ſhew, ſir, that the doctrine is as old as the conſtitution, that it is to be found in it, and in the firſt judicial law paſſed under it. It is provided in the 9th article of the amendments to the conſtitution, that "in ſuits at *common law*, where the value in controverſy ſhall exceed 20 dollars, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved, and no fact tried by a jury ſhall be otherwiſe re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the *common law*." This amendment does not propoſe to introduce the common law, but ſuppoſes it to exiſt, and manifeſts a clear idea that the conſtitution is predicated upon the common law. The conſtitution furniſhes a great number of terms and proviſions wholly unintelligible, but by the aid of the common law. I ſhall not trouble the committee with a detailed enumeration, but ſhall ſatisfy myſelf with citing one or two inſtances. The laſt clauſe of the third ſection of the firſt article limits the judgment upon impeachment, and proceeds to provide that "the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment according to law.

I would remark in the firſt place, that the nature of an impeachment is no where defined, nor the forms of proceeding preſcribed, nor the offences indicated for which an impeachment may be ſuſtained. Will it be ſaid, that on this ſubject, there is no rule, but that all depends upon the arbitrary will of the ſenate.

If there be any rule where can you go to ſearch for it, but in the books of the common law. But further, ſir, the party convicted on impeachment, is ſtill liable to indictment, according to law. I aſk according to what law? For a breach of a ſtate law, the party could not be impeached, and for an offence againſt the U. States, he could not be indicted in the ſtate courts. The caſe of impeachment ſuppoſes an offence againſt the U. States, and after conviction the party is ſtill liable to indictment, according to the law of the U. States. No other law exiſted or could have been contemplated, than the common law.

In the 6th ſection of the article cited, a breach of the peace is ſpoken of. If I aſk what is a breach of the peace of the United States, can you anſwer me without reſort to the common law? It is not defined by the conſtitution, or by any ſtatute; and according to the argument upon the other ſide of the houſe, there is no ſuch thing as a breach of the peace, except in the caſe of crimes and offences poſitively defined by the acts of congreſs. The proviſion in the 10th ſection, as to the writ of *habeas corpus*, admits of ſimilar remarks.

The 2d ſection of the 3d article, which conſtitutes the judicial power of the government, declares that it ſhall extend to all caſes in *law* and equity ariſing under the conſtitution, and alſo to all caſes ariſing under the laws of the United States. Here is an expreſs diſtinct juriſdiction over caſes not ariſing under the ſtatutes of the United States, but under the conſtitution at law. In my mind there cannot be a more direct reference to the common law.

The ſtatute law being out of the queſtion, to what other law can the proviſion alude?

In the 9th ſection of the judicial act, after certain powers are conferred on the admiralty courts, there is a "ſaving to ſuiters in all caſes, the right of *a common law* remedy where *the common law* is competent to give it." And in the 11th ſection of the act. cognizance is given to the circuit courts "of all ſuits of a civil nature *at common law* or equity." Will gentlemen tell me, in the face of theſe early proviſions that the idea of the common law is a novel doctrine? No, ſir, the contrary is the novel doctrine. I do not believe that for ſome years after the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, five lawyers in the United States denied the common law juriſdiction of our courts. Sir, I am well informed that in the convention of Virginia, it was amongſt the objections moſt ſtrongly argued againſt the adoption of the conſtitution, that the common law was not expreſsly ſecured—and it was then anſwered, as it is now, that the whole tenor of the inſtrument implied the exiſtence; and that in fact, it was bottomed on the common law.

If you change or create a government, the common law neceſſarily attaches to it. When the monarchies of England and France were turned into republics, the common law remained without any adoption. A conquered nation which loſes its form of government, ſtill retains its common law, unleſs it be expreſsly changed. Many of the ſtates in the union have not in their conſtitutions ſuppoſed it neceſſary to affirm the common law—and I am informed, ſir, that ſuch is the caſe of Virginia, but the gentlemen from that ſtate will correct me if I am wrong. Let me aſk, ſir, what is common law? It is the common ſenſe of a nation defined and ſettled by the experience and wiſdom of ages. It grows up in the courts of juſtice, and conſiſts of rules adapted to the various neceſſities and intereſts of ſociety, as they are diſcovered and obſerved in practice, in a long proceſs of time. No government can exiſt without the principle of a common law. If you diſcard the known rules of that law, which heretofore have been eſtabliſhed, you deprive yourſelf of all law in ninety-nine queſtions of a hundred, which occur. What certainty would there be, even in the conſtruction of our ſtatute laws, if the rules of the common law were rejected? Aboliſh the preſent known common law, and you ſtill will have a common law but that common law will be the arbitrary diſcretion of the judges. I beg pardon, Mr. Chairman, for having ſo long treſpaſſed on the attention of the committee but this ſubject appears to me, ſir, of primary importance, eſpecially conſidering the efforts which are made to ſtrip the conſtitution of its preſent ornament and protection.

I have only to add, that I truſt that thoſe gentlemen who believe the common law to be in force, will agree to the bill under conſideration, as the bill certainly improves and ameliorates that law.

BOSTON, January 28.

CHRONICLE SLANDER.

To *particularize* all inſtances wherein the patriots who have filled high offices in the adminiſtration of the federal government, have been groſsly and impudently libelled in the proverbial *Chronicle*, is as unneceſſary as it would be to light a taper to render the rays of the ſun viſible: To count them would be a taſk of as much labor as to number the ſands of *Arabia*; for they are equalled only by the fulſome adulation it has invariably offered up to every reigning idol of the French revolution, from the inhuman Robeſpierre to Buonaparte. Every intelligent perſon who has peruſed that vehicle for the paſt ten years muſt ſtamp its infamy in characters which no whining denial of its enormity can ever obliterate. Not content with aſſailing the civil government of the country, the printers ſuffer the alien enemies of that country—the plunderers of its property, reeking with the ſpoils of our merchants and navigators, publicly to ſtigmatize the brave ſeamen of our navy, as thieves and plunderers—as pillagers of watches, ear-rings and hankerchiefs; as ſearchers of pockets, neck-handkerchiefs and ſhoes, and of *places* which the "*modeſty*" even of a French *ſans culotte* could not name. To ſhew the turpitude of theſe revilers of every thing American—theſe applauders of every ſpecies of French villainy, the following copy of the orders given by captain Little to the officer whom he ſent to ſearch the *Berceau*, is preſented to the American public. They were iſſued in conſequence of information given captain Little by the captain of the *Berceau*, that money was concealed on board the corvette. And it ought to be recollected, that this money, in all probability, had been plundered from American citizens. The following is a copy of the orders:

"*United States ſhip Boſton.*

"Lieutenant CLOUGH,

"*Sir*, it is my orders that you go on board the Berceau, and ſearch ſuch parts of the ſhip, as will appear to you probable money may be concealed; as I have information there is a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie on board. You will ſearch the baggage of every officer, and leave each one belonging to the ward room *one hundred* dollars each; and every warrant and petty officer *fifty dollars* each.

"You will take an accurate account of all monies more than the ſums above ſpecified, and you will take particular care that none of the officers or men's clothing be plundered by our ſeamen. Yours &c.

"GEORGE LITTLE."

After reading theſe orders, let the reader make his own reflections on the conduct of thoſe who will permit alien enemies, without enquiry to make the moſt falſe and ſcandalous charges againſt the officers and ſeamen of the American navy, with impunity.

Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Meſſrs Knox, Ward, Hill, Pickman, and Mitchell, waited on his excellency the governor, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech:

ANSWER OF THE HOUSE.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

THE houſe of repreſentatives preſent their thanks to your excellency for the important communications you have been pleaſed to make in your addreſs to the two branches of the legiſlature.

The general ſcene of proſperity and progreſſive improvement exhibited to our view in the various parts of the commonwealth do, indeed, afford juſt cauſe of ſatisfaction and mutual congratulation.

The fruitfulneſs of the ſeaſons, the ſucceſs of our fiſheries and commerce, together with the general ſtate of health, and many other bleſſings of an all-bountiful Providence, during the laſt year, ought to excite our gratitude; which will be much enhanced by a contraſt of our ſituation with a great part of Europe, where the horrors of war have ſeemed to threaten the extinguiſhment of individual and ſocial happineſs.

Rejoicing, as we do, in this ſtate of public felicity, we ſhall at the ſame time faithfully endeavour to ſecure and perpetuate the intereſts and reputation of our conſtituents; to check to the utmoſt of our power the growth of vice and impiety; to cheriſh the inſtitutions for moral inſtruction and the education of youth; to maintain the principle of juſtice and provide for its equal adminiſtration in every part of the commonwealth. For we believe that religion and virtue, juſtice and general information, are the only ſecurities of a free government.

We cordially unite with your excellency in ſentiment, that our obligations to ſupport the federal conſtitution, require us to attend to national affairs; to endeavor to diffuſe correct information concerning them among our fellow-citizens, to remove groundleſs prejudices and diſcountenance the ſpirit of party, and an undue attachment to any foreign nation, and to do all in our power to increaſe the reſpectability of the American character.

The commencement of the maritime war in Europe was diſtinguiſhed by the policy and wiſdom of the general government. Deciding at once upon an exact and impartial neutrality, it had juſt cauſe to expect to preſerve our rights unmoleſted by its religious fulfilment of treaties and ſacred regard to the laws of nations. But the jealouſy of the belligerent powers ſoon led them to obſtruct our commerce, which they juſtified on ſuch pretexts as conſtrained the government to have recourſe to our own exertions for that ſecurity, which it in vain expected from their juſtice. Accordingly a naval force was created, the ſervices of which have reſtrained depredation and opened to view reſources for a day of ſtill greater trial.

We entirely agree with you, ſir, that delicate and hazardous is the predicament of a neutral nation. Such a poſition can not generally be long maintained unleſs by a reſpectable armed force. With ſuch a force at its command, a neutral nation may moſt commonly have its reaſonable complaints redreſſed, without being compelled to the exerciſe of its energy.

As we are of opinion that the general government, in our foreign relations, has uniformly acted with moderation, impartiality and wiſdom, ſo we conceive, that we ſhould on this occaſion, neglect our public duty were we not to expreſs our full approbation of its meaſures.

All who ſhall recollect the langour and difficulties which pervaded our public affairs in the period which ſucceeded our revolutionary war, and which continued until the eſtabliſhment of the federal government, will be convinced that we were then utterly unprepared to meet the great exigencies which have ſince ariſen. That the general government, in a criſis of the affairs of mankind, has hitherto by the favor of Divine Providence, preſerved the citizens of the United States from the unlimited evils of diſunion, and anarchy, will not be queſtioned by any candid perſon, who reflects on the circumſtances of the times.

The objections which the opponents of the adminiſtration have brought forward againſt it, at various times, are amply refuted, by the preſent highly improved condition of the United States.

But through whatever medium the operation of the general government may be viewed by others, the houſe of repreſentatives freely give it is as their opinion that the firſt twelve years of its adminiſtration which have been directed in ſucceſſion by the virtues and talents of a *Waſhington* and an *Adams*, will forever form an honorable and a brilliant part of the American hiſtory. That each ſucceeding year may equal or ſurpaſs the happineſs of the former, may encreaſe the affection and conſolidate the good underſtanding of the citizens of the reſpective ſtates for each other muſt be the devout wiſh of every ſincere American!

The people of this ſtate will recollect that when the federal conſtitution was formed, they were oppreſſed with an almoſt inſurmountable weight of taxes, from which they are relieved by a ſettlement of the public accounts, and the aſſumption of the ſtate debts.

The information reſpecting the finances of the ſtate is highly ſatisfactory, and when the treaſurer ſhall exhibit a particular ſtatement thereof, the ſubject ſhall receive the conſideration its importance merits.

The report of the quarter-maſter general ſhall alſo be duly noticed, and it affords this houſe great ſatisfaction to learn that our military ſtores are ſo abundant, that our well organized militia whoſe diſcipline reflects ſo much honor on the common wealth, may be fully ſupplied, in caſe the public ſervice ſhould render it neceſſary.

The proviſions for the ſuppreſſion of lotteries not allowed or eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature; the inſpection laws, and the other ſubjects recommended in your excellency's communication, will receive a reſpectful attention in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, which we hope will be conducted with that ſpirit of candor and harmony which you have been pleaſed to obſerve, prevailed in the former ſeſſions.

We are happy in the reflection that the rights and liberties of our fellow-citizens are ſecured by wiſe ſtanding laws, ſhould any meaſures occur which tend meliorate their condition, or increaſe their ſecurity we will chearfully adopt them. But we are fully ſenſible that the wiſeſt and beſt laws will not be duly obſerved unleſs they are enforced by the example of thoſe who make and execute them.

The active patriotiſm and love of order, which have diſtinguiſhed your excellency's life, are ſure pledges of your zealous diſpoſition to co-operate in every meaſure calculated to promote the public welfare.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

ARRIVED,

Brig Tiger, Munſon, St. Thomas; brig Jane and Maria, Jones, Curracoa.

CLEARED,

Ship Orion, Chew, Baltimore.

Yeſterday arrived Daniſh brig Tiger, Munſon, twenty-ſix days from St. Thomas. Spoke no veſſels. Left there one ſchooner belonging to New-York, and two others, names &c. not known.—Sailed two days after the fleet, for different ports in the United States.

CHARLESTON, January 24.

Thurſday arrived barque Neptune capt. Dryburg, 49 days from Liverpool; which place he left on the fourth of December, in company with a number of American veſſels, among which were the ſhip Mary, and another ſhip, name unknown, bound to this port; and a ſhip and brig for Savannah.

Capt. D. inadvertently brought no papers with him; but informs that authentic accounts were publiſhed, of the Emperor of Ruſſia having marched 60,000 men into the electorate of Hanover, and taken poſſeſſion of the port of Cruxhaven.

Rice ſold at 45s, Cotton but dull ſale.

The ſhip Mary, and a ſhip belonging to Virginia were to ſail two days after the Neptune, for this port.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

COMMUNICATION.

AS many of the Alexandrians appear to think they have carried the *joke* far enough, and wiſh to have a *reſpectable* repreſentation "eſpecially in that part of the council which compoſes the judiciary"—I have taken the liberty of propoſing the following perſons, who, from poſſeſſing conſiderable property in Alexandria, in my opinion, will have ſome intereſt in and idea of carrying the ſame into effect—viz. Francis Peyton, Thomas Swann, Edmund J. Lee, J. C. Herbert, Robert Taylor, George Taylor, Jonah Thompſon, John Dundaſs, Abel Janney, B. Shreve, and William Harper—Thoſe gentlemen our citizens may confide in; and, I think, a better choice cannot be made by the inhabitants of the flouriſhing town of Alexandria.

RUS IN URBE.

FEAST.

At a *Civic Feaſt* held on Saturday laſt, at Gadſby's Hotel, in honor of thoſe gentlemen who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Virginia Legiſlature by promoting the continuance of the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria, and by whoſe unremitting exertions the ſame was effected—A numerous and reſpectable company attended, and after partaking of an elegant dinner, the following toaſts were drank.

1. The immortal memory of the illuſtrious Waſhington.

2. The Preſident of the United States—may the remainder of his days be tranquil and happy.

3. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.

4. The Congreſs.

5. The Governor and ſtate of Virginia.

6. The friends of the Bank of Alexandria in the aſſembly of Virginia.

7. The Judiciary of the United States.

8. The Heads of Departments.

9. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—may they be equally encouraged and protected.

10. The Arts and Sciences.

11. The Militia, Army and Navy of the United States.

12. Diſtrict of Columbia—may the preſent Congreſs eſtabliſh a government for it, that will promote its proſperity equal to the wiſhes of its friends.

13. The Town of Alexandria, and trade of Potomac.

14. May diſcord ceaſe and harmony prevail amongſt the nations of the earth.

15. The Clergy.

16. The virtuous fair of America.

Report ſays, Mr. Dexter, the preſent ſecretary of the Treaſury, is appointed to be the bearer of the Convention, as ratified, to France.

John Nicholas, eſquire, one of the preſent members of congreſs from this ſtate, declines taking a poll in the election of members to the next congreſs.

Capt. Jones, who arrived at New-York on the 2d inſt. from Curracoa, informs, that the Britiſh have not evacuated that place; and that the iſland has never been more healthy than when he left it.

We underſtand (ſays the Calcutta Telegraph) that the Marine and Medical board of Bombay, are engaged, under the direction of government, in forming a code of regulations for ſecuring that harbor againſt the poſſibility of contagion from the Gulph of Perſia, in conſequence of intelligence being received from Bagdad that the plague had made its appearance in that neighborhood. Every precaution had been adopted to prevent its further progreſs, which we ſincerely hope will be ſucceſsful; and as far as depends on the commanders of veſſels coming from the Gulph, no doubt can be entertained of their ſolicitude and care on that head.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ENTERED.

Brig Trial, Blacker,	Norfolk.
Cornelia, Danwell,	Providence.
Schr. Miſſiſſippi, Guthirie,	New-York.
Preſident, Lammond,	Baltimore.
Sloop Diana, Allen,	New-York.

Public Sale.

To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter caſks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiſkey in tierces and barrels,
Hyſon Tea in cheſts,
Bohea Tea in cheſts,
Figs in caſks and frails,
Raiſins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in caſks,
Hardware aſſorted in boxes, &c.
Alſo, a quantity of
DRY GOODS.
Particulars of which will be made known previous to the ſale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 9.

LANDING
From the Schooner Miſſiſſippi,
Beſt London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Liſbon Wine of a ſuperior quality in hhds. and quarter caſks,
Turk's Iſland and Iſle of May
SALT.
On hand, a few caſks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.
☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Miſſiſſippi.*
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

At the Second Re[quest]
Of a number of my friends
I ſtill offer myſelf as a candidate: it being doubted whether I would ſtand a poll or not, I therefore now declare that I will ſtand a poll, whether I am elected or not; if not elected ſtill I think myſelf much obliged to thoſe who may vote for me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obt. ſervant,
GEO. HILL.

February 9. 2t†

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt
O'KELLEY,
Imported by John Tayloe, Eſq. now riſing four years old, a beautiful bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent ſportſmen to be of the firſt ſtock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day ſold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Aurvil, his dam by Eclipſe, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, reat, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own ſiſter to Aurelius by Eclipſe.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horſe will cover nares the enſuing ſeaſon, the firſt three lays in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's eat Saliſbury, and the balance of the week at Seedley Farm, about five miles diſtant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the ſeaſon, and *Six Dollars* the ſingle leap, which may be diſcharged at any time during the ſeaſon by the payment of twelve dollars and three ſhillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from thoſe who ſend their nares. Mares coming from a diſtance can be paſtured at 30 cents per week, and grain furniſhed them, if required, at the market price; every attention ſhall be paid them, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. The ſeaſon will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of Auguſt.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

An Accommodation Stage
Will leave Bailey's Ferry, oppoſite Alexandria, every morning at 9 o'clock, and return from Conrad and M'Munn's, City of Waſhington, at 5 o'clock in the evening. It will commence to-morrow morning.

February 9. eo3t

A Wet Nurſe Wanted.

A HEALTHY young woman, who can be well recommended, and who will undertake to ſuckle a child at the parent's houſe, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof.

George-Town, February 9. 3t

For Rent.
The ſubſcriber will leaſe or rent his commodious fire-proof
Bake and Dwelling Houſe,
on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-houſe and Stable for two horſes, with a well encloſed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(39)

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore, on Union-ſtreet, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Caſtile ſoap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna ſegars
60 barrels Eaſt & Weſt-India ſugars
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China aſſorted in boxes
Ruſſia duck and cordage
A variety of ſhoes and ſoal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handſome furniture.

January 28. eo

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick

WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jaufret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:

Who will Rent

The three ſtory brick Warehouſe

adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

To be Sold,

Four and a half years of an unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT,

SITUATE on the lower part of Fairfax-ſtreet, near James Patterſon's property —the houſe has lately undergone a thorough repair, is pleaſantly ſituated and convenient to good water. The title and terms may be known on application to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

February 6. eo3t

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

—

The Stockholders in this in-

ſtitution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital ſtock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the ſtockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

FOR SALE

By William Hartſhorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Alſo, a few boxes of crown or ſhaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Caſh given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1ſt mo. 26. eo2m

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims

againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Lower end of King-ſtreet, near Ramſey's wharf,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Caſh will be given for hair by the large or ſmall quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A handſome, well-finiſhed

three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder on Second-day, the ninth day of March next,

One hundred and ſeventy

acres of LAND, in the county of Loudoun, with a MILL and conveniences equal to any in the county; as alſo buildings, a good orchard and meadows in good repair. The purchaſe money to be paid one half at the day of ſale, and the other in two annual payments, giving bond and approved ſecurity. Said property is about four miles below Waterford, on the waters of Great-Catoctan Creek, formerly the property of Richard Roach, deceaſed, to be ſold now by the Adminiſtrators of ſaid Roach.

JAMES ROACH,
GEORGE TAVENTER, } *Ad'trs.*

February 2. 1aw3t‡

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

To be Sold.

On the firſt day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, at the Red-Houſe,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, ſituated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two ſtories high and has two pair of ſtones in it. It is ſaid to be ſituated upon the beſt ſtream in that country, and the ſeat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that ſtream. As I have not lately ſeen the premiſes I cannot ſay in what condition they are at preſent, I would therefore recommend it to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, to view them before the day of ſale.

The land will be ſold with the mill.—One-third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual inſtallments. The purchaſer ſhall receive his deed upon the firſt payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premiſes to ſecure the reſidue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilſon.

January 31. 1aw2m

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

FOR SALE,

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

Now landing from the ſchooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman.

Caſh will be given for a few

Alexandria Bank Shares.

Apply to

WILLIAM I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Feb. 5. d

Juſt Received,

And for ſale low for Caſh.

50 barrels of tar, and
A few hundred buſhels James River Coal.

Alſo on hand,

15,000 *eighteen inch ſhingles,*
6,000 *three feet do.*

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

February 4. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt, from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the

ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Juſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP

HARMONY,

John Ellwood, Maſter,

Now lying at Ramſey's wharf.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5. 3tdeo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſey meres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.

and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

LAST NOTICE.

—

Whereas a Commiſſion of

bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to proye their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

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S. SNOWDEN & Co.